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AUGUST 1979

SOUTH CAROLINA WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT HIGHER IN AUGUST

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in South Carolina increased 2,200 to 1,167,300 during August mainly on the strength of seasonal gains in Manufacturing. Compared to one year ago, the August nonfarm employment level was 32,200 higher. Largest contributions to this over-the-year gain were in Trade (+9,800) and in Services (+13,000).

The Manufacturing gain of 2,700 was centered in Textile Mill and Apparel Production. Recalls from seasonal layoffs was the principle cause of the over-the-month boost in employment; however, employment did not recover to June levels as some layoffs continued into August. The rise in employment in Other Nondurable Goods was caused by the addition of several hundred temporary employees to Tobacco Manufacturers payrolls. This higher level in Other Nondurables should continue for two to three months. Durable Goods employment was virtually unchanged as mixed movements in this sector of Manufacturing were offsetting. Notable changes in Durable Goods Manufacturing were in Machinery, Except Electrical where recalls from layoffs resulted in an employment increase of 300, and in Electric and Electronic Equipment where less business caused a 400 decline.

Adding to the increase in Manufacturing was a gain of 500 in Trade. Growth plus some seasonal gains caused this rise in employment.

Partly offsetting the positive developments in Manufacturing and Trade were declines in Construction (-300), Transportation and Public Utilities (-400), and Services (-300).

Declining building activity in August caused the loss in Construction. The reduction of 400 in Transportation and Public Utilities resulted from seasonal layoffs of temporary employees in Trucking and Warehousing plus a loss in Water Transportation Services. The employment level in Water Transportation Services exhibits erratic behavior and is dependent entirely on shipping schedules. Scattered layoffs in Hotel and Other Lodging Places and in Hospitals was the main cause of the lower employment level in Services.

Total Government employment, though virtually unchanged in August, registered significant opposing seasonal movements among its components. Increased hiring caused a sizable gain in State Government Educational Services as state supported colleges and universities began gearing up for the fall semester. Partly offsetting this increase was a decline in regular State Government as summer intern programs in several state agencies ended. Opposing this rise in the State Government sector was a small drop in Federal Government and a large decline in Local Government. The lower employment level in Local Government was caused mainly by the winding down of CETA Summer Youth Programs.

LABOR FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

Employment and unemployment declined in August lowering South Carolina's labor force to 1,338,000. Employment dropped 700 as the increase of 2,200 nonfarm wage and salary jobs was more than offset by a seasonal decline in agricultural activity.

ESTIMATED TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1/

(In Thousands)

	Aug. 1979 2/	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Net and Percent Change from July 1979 Net	July 1979 Percent	Aug. 1978 Net	Aug. 1978 Percent
Civilian Labor Force	1338.0	1344.1	1313.7	– 6.1	– 0.5	+24.3	+ 1.8
Total Employment 3/	1277.5	1278.2	1240.2	– .7	– 0.1	+37.3	+ 3.0
Total Unemployment	60.5	65.9	73.5	– 5.4	– 8.2	–13.0	–17.7
Percent Unemployed	4.5	4.9	5.6	*	*	*	*

1/ These data are projected from a 1978 Current Population Survey Benchmark.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.

Normally, during late summer most graduates and summer jobseekers have either found jobs or have left the labor force. Such was the case in August as unemployment declined 5,400 to a level of 60,500. Contributing to the decline was a drop in the number of claims filed for unemployment insurance. The jobless rate averaged 4.5% in August compared to 4.9% the previous month.

FUTURE OF NATION'S ECONOMY UNCERTAIN

A wait-and-see attitude appears to prevail among certain officials in forecasting the direction of the nation's economy. The composite index of key indicators in August, which remained at 139.1%, is still failing to show clearly where the economy is headed. In fact, this index has recently come under criticism for its failure to predict accurately future economic direction.

With all the bad economic news inherent in most economic indicators in August, the increase in new factory orders of 2.0% was a most welcome development. This upturn reversed a generally declining trend and followed on the heels of declines of 1.6% in July and 0.9% in June. Orders for non-defense durable goods, considered a barometer of future plant and equipment spending, jumped a whopping 6.1% following a 7.0% decline in July and a 3.8% gain in June.

In general, other economic indicators continued to reveal a sagging economy. The continued upward spiral in consumer prices, which advanced 1.1% in August, again outstripped Growth in personal income which inched up 0.4%. This eroding of consumer purchasing power has been reflected in the lack of growth in retail sales. This series has recorded little real growth recently. The 0.7% gain in August again was attributed largely to price increases.

Reacting to weakening sales, industrial production dropped a seasonally adjusted 1.1% in August, the sharpest decline since a 1.4% drop last April. This paring of production is evidently a move to reduce inventories to a more manageable level.

Finally, housing construction surprisingly held its own in August despite rising interest rates. However, a downturn in this series is expected at any time.

WEEKLY HOURS DECREASE AS HOURLY EARNINGS INCREASE

The average workweek for South Carolina's Manufacturing Production Workers recorded little change from July to August registering a decline of only 0.1 hours to 40.6. This drop resulted from shorter scheduled workweeks and less overtime. Durable Goods remained steady over the month at 41.1 hours. Largest changes were recorded in Electric and Electronic Equipment (+2.3 hours), Instruments and Related Products (–2.2 hours) and Lumber and Wood Products (–1.0 hours).

The Nondurable Goods workweek dipped 0.1 hours to 40.4 as declines in large industries such as Textile Mill Products (−0.1 hours) and Paper and Allied Products (−1.5 hours) offset gains of 2.3 hours in Chemicals and Allied Products, 0.6 hours in Printing and Publishing, and 0.1 hours in Apparel and Other Textile Products.

Average weekly hours for the nation remained unchanged at 40.0 as a 0.1 hour drop in Durable Goods offset a 0.1 hour gain in the Soft Goods sector.

Hourly earnings for South Carolina's Manufacturing Production Workers rose $.05 to $5.16 as a result of premium pay and wage rate increases in both Hard and Soft Goods. Average hourly earnings in Durable Goods increased $.04 to $5.19. Electric and Electronic Equipment and Stone, Clay, and Glass Products experienced slight decreases; however, these losses were not large enough to offset an $.18 increase in Furniture and Fixtures and a $.10 rise in Machinery, except Electrical.

August's Nondurable Goods hourly earnings rose $.05 to $5.14. This rise was attributed primarily to wage rate increases. Printing and Publishing, which registered a loss in hours also experienced a $.10 drop in hourly earnings. This was the only industry in the Soft Goods sector to register a drop in earnings.

Nationally, average hourly pay for Manufacturing workers declined $.03 to $6.68 largely because of an earnings loss in Durable Goods.

South Carolina's average weekly earnings increased $1.52 as the gain in hourly pay overrode the slight drop in weekly hours. The current monthly level of $209.50 is $15.77 higher than a year ago.

SEPARATIONS EXCEED ACCESSIONS

Total separations for Manufacturing in August exceeded accessions as many companies experienced slight to moderate gains in quits. The 15 per thousand increase in Durable Goods together with a 16 per thousand gain in Nondurable Goods combined for a 13 per thousand rise in Manufacturing separations. This was the largest increase in separations since July 1978. Total accessions for Manufacturing rose slightly with new hires credited with the entire gain.

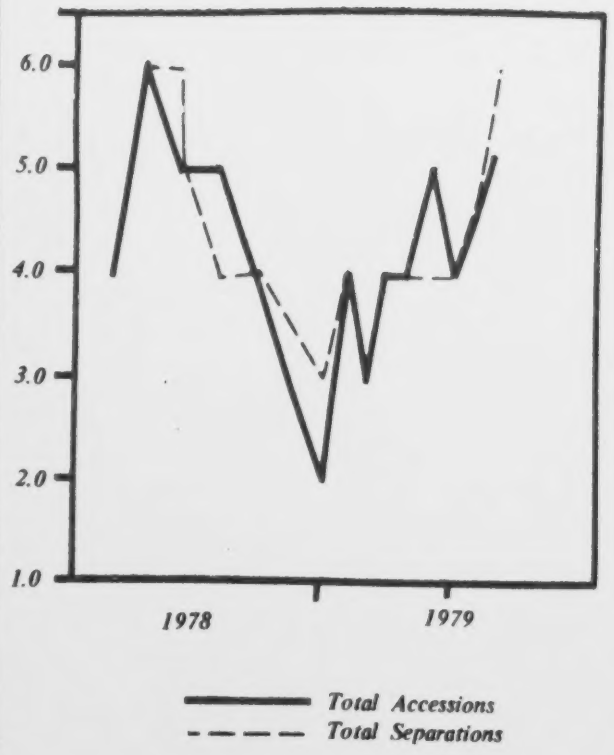
The Durable Goods separations rate rose as the quits rate increased. All industries in the sector, with the exception of Machinery, Except Electrical, and Instruments and Related Products, registered moderate to substantial gains.

Total accession on the Hard Goods level rose 6 per thousand in spite of decreases in Stone, Clay and Glass Products; Machinery, Except Electrical; and Instruments and Related Products. These decreases, however, were offset by healthy gains elsewhere in the sector.

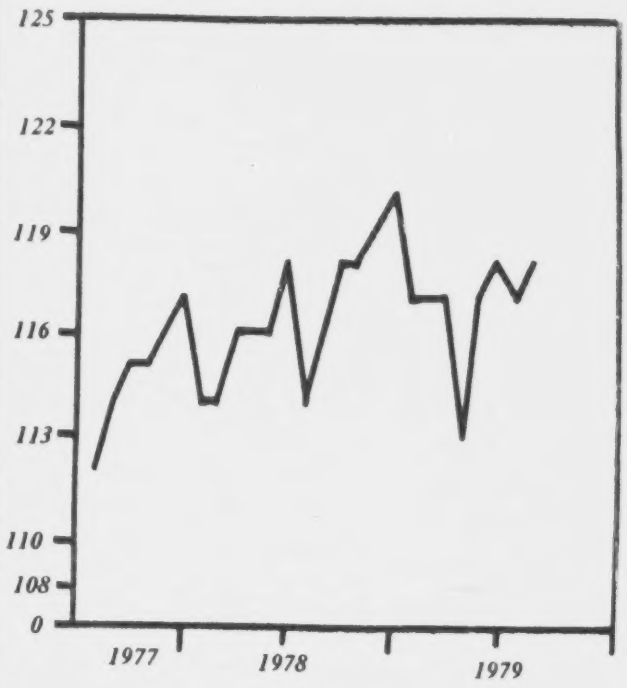
Nondurable Goods separations rose substantially as quits increased throughout the sector. Notable increases in the Soft Goods separations were recorded in Food and Kindred Products (up 38 per thousand) and Paper and Allied Products (up 26 per thousand).

New hires in most Soft Goods industries advanced during August causing a sizable increase in accessions. A 13 per thousand increase in Apparel and Other Textile Products contributed largely to the total rise in the sector.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES PER 100 EMPLOYEES SOUTH CAROLINA 1978 - 1979



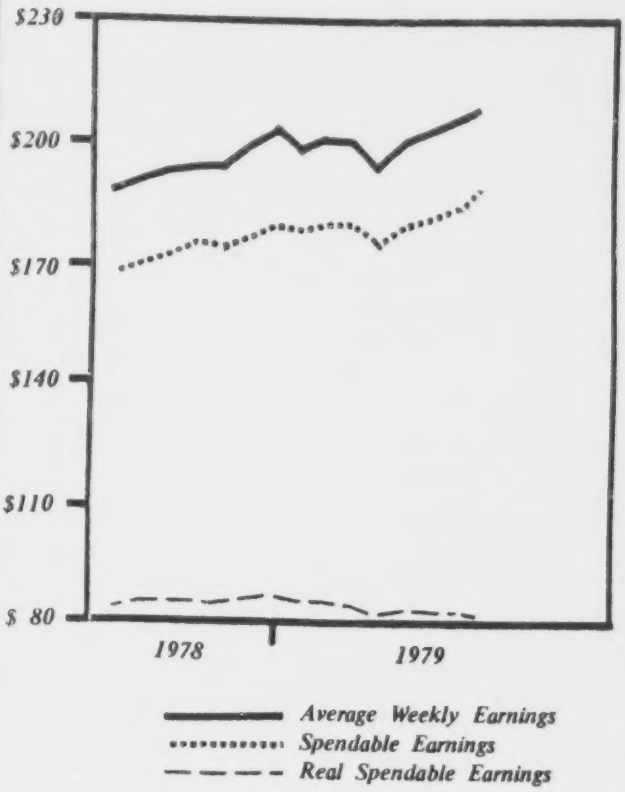
PRODUCTION WORKER MANHOUR INDEX (1967 = 100)



MANHOUR INDEX ADVANCES SLIGHTLY A 2400 rise in production worker employment caused the Manhour Index to increase from 116.9 to 117.5 over the month. The August index was 1.0 greater than the year-ago figure of 116.5.

	AUG. 1979	JULY 1979	AUG. 1978
Production Worker Manhour Index	117.5	116.9	116.5
Durable Goods Manhour Index	145.7	145.7	139.3
Nondurable Goods Manhour Index	108.2	107.3	108.9
Textile Manhour Index	92.1	91.2	93.3
Apparel Manhour Index	103.9	102.6	108.8

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS, SPENDABLE, AND REAL SPENDABLE EARNINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1978 - 1979



SPENDABLE EARNINGS INCREASE A $1.52 or 0.7% increase in Average Weekly Earnings caused Spendable Earnings to rise 0.6% to $186.72 during August. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.0% to 221.5 causing Real Spendable Earnings to drop $.26 to $84.30. The new level was $3.31 less than August, 1978.

	AUG. 1979	JULY 1979	AUG. 1978
Average Weekly Earnings	$209.50	$207.98	$193.73
Spendable Earnings	186.72	185.53	173.20
Real Spendable Earnings	84.30	84.56	87.61

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES

JOB SERVICE AND THE WIN PROGRAM

WHAT IS WIN? The Work Incentive Program, commonly known as WIN, is a federally funded program operated jointly by the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare. The program was authorized by Title IV of the Social Security Act of 1967 (amended in 1971) and is administered through state Employment Service and Social Services agencies. The basic purpose of the WIN Program is to assist in the transition of individuals from welfare to self-sufficiency and economic independence.

WIN is based on the premise that any employable individual who accepts welfare payments is obligated to accept employment or preparation for employment when offered. All applicants for and recipients of "Aid to Families With Dependent Children" (AFDC) are required to register for WIN and accept jobs or needed services as a condition for continuing eligibility. The only exceptions are recipients under 16 years of age or those legally exempt due to bad health, incapacity, home responsibility, advanced age, student status, or remoteness from a WIN project center. Exempt persons may volunteer for WIN participation, however.

WIN participants are provided with a variety of employment and self-support services. Job Service provides such services as training, testing, counseling, and job development, as well as actual job referral and placement. In addition, the Social Services agency provides child care, counseling, family planning, and employment-related medical and remedial care as needed.

EMPLOYER TAX CREDITS There are several financial incentives available to employers who hire WIN registrants and AFDC recipients. Under the Revenue Act of 1971, eligible employers of WIN registrants are entitled to a tax credit, or reduction in actual taxes paid. In addition, the Tax Reduction Act of 1975 also allows employers to claim tax credits when they hire eligible AFDC recipients, including some WIN registrants. Also, employers are permitted a five-year write-off of costs related to buying, building, rebuilding, or rehabilitating facilities for on-the-job training for these workers or day care facilities for their children.

WIN ACTIVITY During Fiscal Year 1978, nearly 300,000 welfare recipients throughout the United States were placed in jobs through WIN, an increase of 28,000 over 1977. Savings to taxpayers amounted to more than double the $364 million cost of the WIN Program in 1978. In South Carolina, Job Service records showed approximately 25,000 WIN registrants in Fiscal 1978, and 2,500 entered employment during the year.

With only one month remaining in Fiscal Year 1979, the South Carolina Job Service has registered 23,341 individuals in the WIN Program. The majority (67%) of these registrants were mandatory, and 80% were recipients of AFDC. The vast majority (94%) of the WIN registrants were female, and 82% were black. Nearly half of the registrants were between the ages of 25 and 39, while 70% had less than a high school education. At the time of their registration with Job Service, over 90% of the WIN registrants were not working. At the end of August, over 2,600 had entered employment.

CHARACTERISTICS OF WIN REGISTRANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
October 1978 - August 1979

	Total	Percent of Total
Total WIN Registrants	23,341	100.0
Mandatory	15,585	66.8
Female	21,995	94.2
Black	19,158	82.1
Under 22	3,777	16.2
45 and over	3,659	15.7
Less than High School	16,264	69.7
High School or Above	7,077	30.3
AFDC Recipients	18,602	79.7
Entered Employment	2,607	11.2

For further information about the WIN Program, contact your local Job Service office.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(In Thousands)

Industry	Aug. 1979*	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Net Change From July 1979	Net Change From Aug. 1978
TOTAL	1167.3	1165.1	1135.1	+2.2	+32.2
MANUFACTURING	394.1	391.4	391.0	+2.7	+ 3.1
Durable Goods	120.2	120.1	116.7	+ .1	+ 3.5
Nondurable Goods	273.9	271.3	274.3	+2.6	– .4
MINING	2.0	2.0	1.9	0	+ .1
CONSTRUCTION	68.3	68.6	71.3	– .3	– 3.0
General Building Contractors	20.6	20.9	26.5	– .3	– 5.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	52.0	52.4	49.9	– .4	+ 2.1
Railroad Transportation	4.0	4.1	4.1	– .1	– .1
Trucking and Warehousing	14.7	14.9	14.8	– .2	– .1
Other Transportation Services	6.0	6.1	5.4	– .1	+ .6
Communication	14.3	14.3	13.6	0	+ .7
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	13.0	13.0	12.0	0	+ 1.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	226.3	225.8	216.5	+ .5	+ 9.8
Wholesale Trade	47.3	47.1	46.1	+ .2	+ 1.2
Retail Trade	179.0	178.7	170.4	+ .3	+ 8.6
General Merchandising Stores	25.8	25.4	26.1	+ .4	– .3
Apparel and Accessory Stores	10.6	10.3	9.7	+ .3	+ .9
Eating and Drinking Places	50.4	50.3	44.6	+ .1	+ 5.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	47.2	47.1	44.9	+ .1	+ 2.3
Banking and Credit Agencies	20.8	20.7	19.5	+ .1	+ 1.3
SERVICES 1	161.2	161.5	148.2	– .3	+13.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.3	18.5	17.4	– .2	+ .9
Hospitals	11.4	11.6	11.2	– .2	+ .2
Educational Services	11.1	11.2	9.8	– .1	+ 1.3
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	216.2	216.3	211.4	– .1	+ 4.8
Total Federal	36.7	36.9	36.6	– .2	+ .1
Total State	65.2	63.5	62.6	+1.7	+ 2.6
Total Local	114.3	115.9	112.2	–1.6	+ 2.1

* Preliminary

1 Included in services are some services related to agriculture as well as the wide range of services to individuals and business establishments.

NOTE: Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represents persons (not jobs) by place of residence. In addition, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households and unpaid family workers are excluded from the nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1978 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(In Thousands)

Industry	Aug. 1979*	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Net Change From July 1979	Net Change From Aug. 1978
MANUFACTURING	394.1	391.4	391.0	+2.7	+3.1
DURABLE GOODS	120.2	120.1	116.7	+ .1	+3.5
Lumber and Wood Products	16.7	16.5	16.1	+ .2	+ .6
Logging Camps, Sawmills, and Planing Mills	9.4	9.4	9.1	0	+ .3
Furniture and Fixtures	4.9	4.9	5.0	0	- .1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.7	11.9	11.8	- .2	- .1
Primary Metal Industries	6.5	6.3	6.1	+ .2	+ .4
Fabricated Metal Products	14.4	14.5	14.1	- .1	+ .3
Fab. Structural Metal Products	6.3	6.2	6.6	+ .1	- .3
Machinery, Except Electrical	31.4	31.1	30.1	+ .3	+1.3
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.3	4.6	+ .5	+ .2
Special Industry Machinery	8.9	9.1	8.8	- .2	+ .1
Electric and Electronic Equipment	20.1	20.5	18.8	- .4	+1.3
Electronic Components and Acc.	7.8	7.8	6.9	0	+ .9
Instruments and Related Products	6.2	6.1	6.2	+ .1	0
Other Durable [1]	8.3	8.3	8.5	0	- .2
NONDURABLE GOODS	273.9	271.3	274.3	+2.6	- .4
Food and Kindred Products	15.3	15.3	14.8	0	+ .5
Textile Mill Products	141.7	140.0	142.1	+1.7	- .4
Weaving Mills	88.5	87.9	87.0	+ .6	+1.5
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.1	40.7	39.3	+ .4	+1.8
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	46.2	46.1	46.5	+ .1	- .3
Knitting Mills	11.0	9.9	12.3	+1.1	-1.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	19.0	19.0	18.6	0	+ .4
Floor Covering Mills	3.9	4.0	4.2	- .1	- .3
Yarn and Thread Mills	11.0	10.9	11.6	+ .1	- .6
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	5.7	5.9	5.8	- .2	- .1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.4	46.0	48.1	+ .4	-1.7
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.3	9.9	10.5	+ .4	- .2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.8	16.6	17.6	+ .2	- .8
Misc. Fabricated Textile Products	6.9	6.8	7.0	+ .1	- .1
Paper and Allied Products	13.8	13.8	13.8	0	0
Misc. Converted Paper Products	3.4	3.3	3.2	+ .1	+ .2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.7	4.7	4.8	0	- .1
Printing and Publishing	7.1	7.1	7.0	0	+ .1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.9	33.0	32.4	- .1	+ .5
Synthetic Fibers	19.9	20.1	19.4	- .2	+ .5
Other Nondurable [2]	16.7	16.1	16.1	+ .6	+ .6

* Preliminary

[1] Includes transportation equipment; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

[2] Includes tobacco manufacturers; petroleum and coal products; rubber and plastic products; and leather and leather products.

NOTE: Estimates include all full and part-time manufacturing workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Proprietors and self-employed persons are excluded. These estimates are projected from a first quarter 1978 benchmark. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Aug. 1979*	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Aug. 1979*	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Aug. 1979*	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Aug. 1979*	July 1979	Aug. 1978
MANUFACTURING	318.5	316.1	315.1	$209.50	$207.98	$193.73	40.6	40.7	40.7	$5.16	$5.11	$4.76
DURABLE GOODS	96.1	96.1	93.0	213.31	211.66	193.26	41.1	41.1	40.6	5.19	5.15	4.76
Lumber and Wood Products	13.5	13.4	13.0	186.52	189.65	177.07	42.2	43.2	43.4	4.42	4.39	4.08
Furniture and Fixtures	4.1	4.1	4.2	179.45	170.33	156.74	38.1	37.6	38.7	4.71	4.53	4.05
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	9.6	9.7	9.7	239.39	241.39	224.72	42.7	42.8	42.4	5.62	5.64	5.30
Fabricated Metal Products	11.7	11.8	11.4	205.26	204.60	188.07	41.3	41.5	40.1	4.97	4.93	4.69
Machinery, Except Electrical	23.5	23.2	22.5	238.13	231.68	211.14	42.6	42.2	41.4	5.59	5.49	5.10
Special Industry Machinery	6.6	6.7	6.5	216.63	208.11	198.36	41.5	40.1	40.4	5.22	5.19	4.91
Electric and Electronic Equipment	16.0	16.4	14.7	186.15	176.18	169.84	38.7	36.4	38.6	4.81	4.84	4.40
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.2	5.2	175.48	184.86	169.51	37.9	40.1	38.7	4.63	4.61	4.38
NONDURABLE GOODS	222.4	220.0	222.1	207.66	206.11	193.32	40.4	40.5	40.7	5.14	5.09	4.75
Food and Kindred Products	9.5	9.5	9.3	192.61	198.84	168.56	41.6	43.7	39.2	4.63	4.55	4.30
Textile Mill Products	124.9	123.3	124.4	201.96	198.77	190.48	40.8	40.9	41.5	4.95	4.86	4.59
Weaving Mills	80.1	79.6	78.2	206.54	205.67	194.74	40.9	41.3	41.7	5.05	4.98	4.67
Weaving Mills, Cotton	37.1	36.8	34.9	206.00	205.59	191.68	41.2	41.2	41.4	5.00	4.99	4.63
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	42.1	41.9	42.3	207.16	206.26	197.40	40.7	41.5	42.0	5.09	4.97	4.70
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.0	10.0	180.71	169.81	171.68	40.7	39.4	40.3	4.44	4.31	4.26
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.5	15.6	15.2	208.55	195.32	199.51	39.8	38.6	40.8	5.24	5.06	4.89
Floor Covering Mills	3.1	3.2	3.3	201.31	196.71	200.02	41.0	41.5	43.2	4.91	4.74	4.63
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.9	9.8	10.4	187.20	179.74	170.98	41.6	41.8	41.5	4.50	4.30	4.12
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.2	38.8	40.6	142.45	141.33	130.90	37.0	36.9	37.4	3.85	3.83	3.50
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.4	9.1	9.6	133.21	130.65	126.34	36.1	35.6	37.6	3.69	3.67	3.36
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.1	14.0	14.8	129.60	126.70	124.02	35.8	35.0	36.8	3.62	3.62	3.37
Paper and Allied Products	10.0	10.0	9.9	322.56	330.16	299.34	42.0	43.5	42.4	7.68	7.59	7.06
Printing and Publishing	3.4	3.5	3.4	220.08	220.59	199.96	39.3	38.7	37.8	5.60	5.70	5.29
Chemicals and Allied Products	22.2	22.3	21.8	296.60	278.24	265.10	42.8	40.5	41.1	6.93	6.87	6.45
Synthetic Fibers	15.0	15.1	14.6	293.48	265.93	252.13	44.0	40.6	41.4	6.67	6.55	6.09

* Preliminary

NOTE: Average hourly earnings are computed on a gross basis and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime work and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of average weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES BY SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	TOTAL			NEW HIRES			RECALLS			TOTAL			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	Aug. 1979	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Aug. 1979	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Aug. 1979	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Aug. 1979	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Aug. 1979	July 1979	Aug. 1978	Aug. 1979	July 1979	Aug. 1978
MANUFACTURING	5.1	4.5	5.1	4.2	3.3	4.4	.4	.8	.4	6.0	4.7	5.6	4.0	2.6	4.1	.8	1.1	.4
DURABLE GOODS	5.0	4.4	5.4	4.1	2.8	4.3	.4	1.0	.7	5.6	4.1	5.5	3.7	2.1	3.8	.6	1.1	.5
Furniture and Fixtures	7.7	4.1	7.1	7.6	4.0	7.1	.1	*	*	8.3	3.4	7.9	6.1	2.2	5.5	.2	.1	.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.8	2.8	5.4	1.5	2.2	4.0	.1	.3	.8	4.3	2.7	4.6	3.0	1.8	3.1	.6	.2	*
Fabricated Metal Products	4.9	3.6	8.2	4.0	2.9	6.9	.1	.2	.9	7.3	4.0	6.3	4.0	2.1	2.9	1.3	.3	2.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	4.8	5.2	3.4	3.6	2.5	3.0	.4	1.9	.2	3.9	4.3	4.2	2.8	1.8	2.9	*	1.6	.1
Special Industry Machinery	3.9	2.7	4.2	3.3	2.0	3.7	.1	.1	.2	4.5	3.3	5.4	2.7	2.1	3.0	*	*	.1
Electric and Electronic Equipment	5.6	3.9	5.0	4.7	3.0	3.7	.1	.2	.8	6.5	4.9	7.0	4.4	2.4	4.8	.7	.8	1.0
Instruments and Related Products	5.8	9.5	3.8	5.0	2.5	3.2	.3	6.7	.2	3.8	7.8	2.9	2.5	.8	2.1	.2	6.4	*
NONDURABLE GOODS	5.3	4.5	5.0	4.5	3.5	4.4	.4	.7	.3	6.4	4.8	5.6	4.2	2.8	4.2	.9	1.0	.3
Food and Kindred Products	7.5	7.4	6.2	7.1	6.2	5.6	.3	1.2	.6	8.0	4.2	6.4	5.9	3.2	4.5	.1	.1	.5
Textile Mill Products	5.4	4.7	5.0	4.7	3.8	4.5	.2	.6	.2	6.5	5.1	5.6	4.2	3.1	4.1	1.0	.9	.5
Weaving Mills	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.2	4.6	.1	.6	.1	6.5	5.4	5.4	4.3	3.4	3.9	.8	1.0	.3
Weaving Mills, Cotton	6.2	5.9	4.6	5.5	4.3	4.1	.1	.9	*	5.7	5.6	5.2	3.7	3.1	3.7	.5	1.2	.2
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	5.2	4.8	5.6	4.8	4.1	5.1	.1	.4	.2	7.1	4.9	5.6	4.7	3.6	4.1	1.0	.5	.7
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	4.4	3.2	3.0	3.5	2.6	2.6	.4	.2	.1	4.9	3.9	4.5	2.7	2.0	2.9	1.1	.8	.6
Floor Covering Mills	3.9	3.0	5.4	3.1	2.4	4.4	.5	.2	.5	12.4	6.4	7.3	5.0	3.1	5.9	6.1	1.9	.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.0	6.7	8.4	5.9	4.1	6.9	1.6	2.1	1.0	9.6	9.0	8.6	6.1	4.5	7.0	2.1	3.1	.3
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.2	12.1	8.3	5.4	4.2	7.2	1.5	7.6	1.0	7.4	14.0	6.9	6.2	5.3	5.9	.3	7.6	.2
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.3	6.4	10.6	7.1	4.7	8.2	3.2	.8	1.5	11.4	11.1	11.1	7.2	5.5	8.9	2.5	3.8	.6
Paper and Allied Products	2.0	1.8	3.6	1.6	1.6	3.2	*	.1	.1	4.4	1.8	4.7	2.5	.7	3.2	.3	.2	*
Printing and Publishing	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.3	3.9	3.3	.3	.2	.1	5.4	3.3	4.1	4.5	2.3	3.7	.2	.1	*
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.4	.9	1.3	1.2	.7	1.2	*	*	*	1.6	1.0	1.8	.9	.5	1.3	*	.1	*
Synthetic Fibers	1.1	.8	1.4	.9	.7	1.2	*	*	*	1.7	1.1	2.0	.9	.7	1.5	*	.1	*

Rates Per Hundred Employees
** Rate of .05 or less*

NOTE: Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. Current month's estimates are preliminary. Previous month's estimates are subject to revision.

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